

on the east, Kelly Ridge on the south, and Potter Ravine on the west. Consultants described many of the places in this zone in relationship to Bidwell Bar, a mining town located at the convergence of Canyon Creek and the Middle Fork, now under the reservoir.

The Foreman Creek area is of special concern to the local Konkow Maidu Peoples. It encompasses a number of sensitive historic locations and, because of the close association of these cultural resources, they are treated as an integral whole and defined as the Foreman Creek Complex; it includes one village site, one major cemetery, two fishing sites, one ceremonial site, one mythological site, and one petroglyph site. It is reported that the Maidu People from the Foreman Creek village were seized by the Militia in the "roundup" in 1863 and "removed" to Round Valley. Many people returned to Foreman Creek and it continued as a center of social and ceremonial activity into the early 20th Century.

The large cemetery here was partially excavated during the archaeological investigations associated with the dam construction in the 1960s. This site is exposed and eroded by the seasonal water level fluctuations of the reservoir and is highly vulnerable to vandalism and desecration.

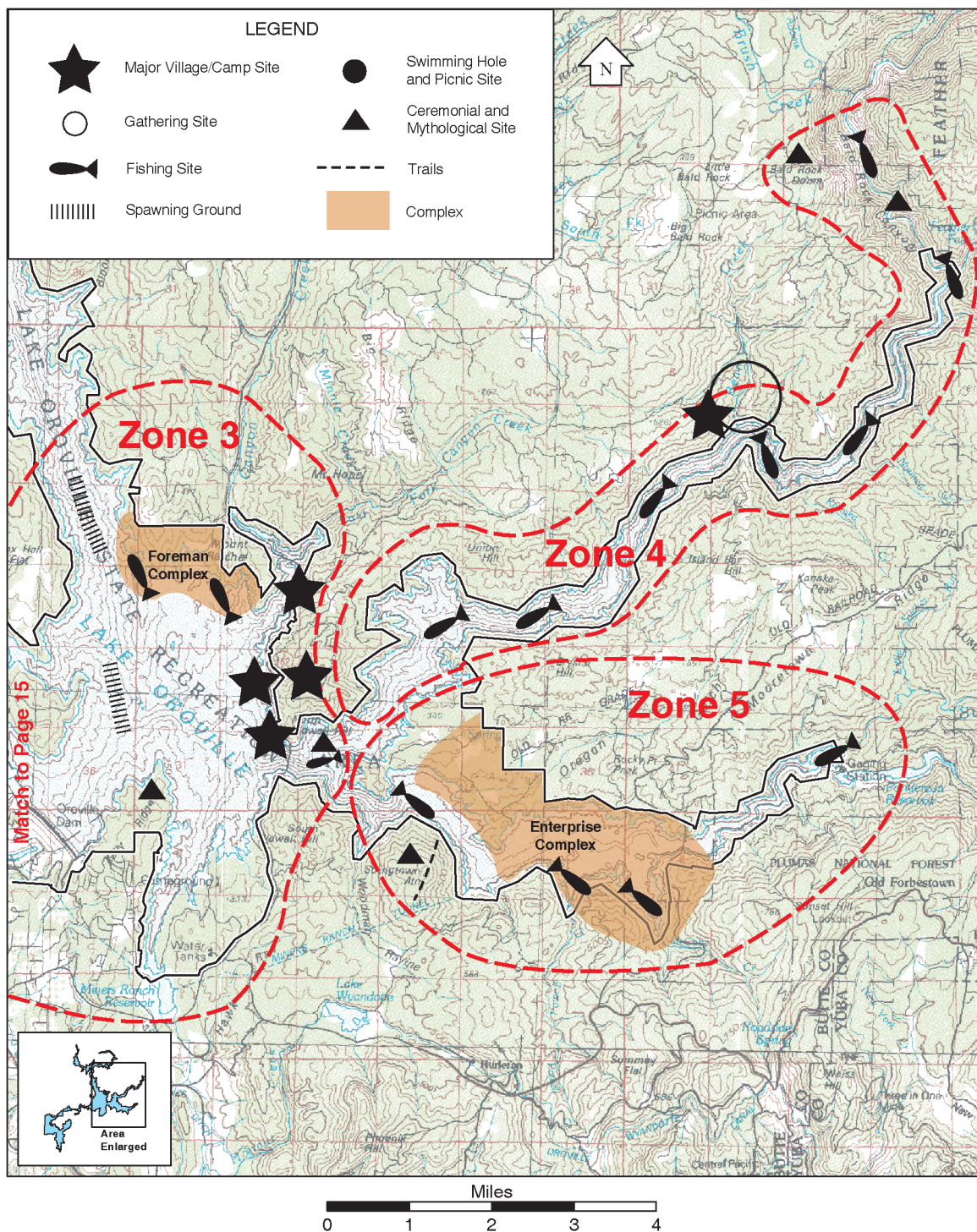
Beyond the Foreman Creek Complex, Zone 3 also contains eight village sites, two spawning grounds, one swimming hole, one ceremonial site, one mythological site, two historic event sites, two trails, and two placenames.

Zone 4. Middle Fork

The Middle Fork lies in the heart of the Maidu territory with the community of Berry Creek to the northwest and Feather Falls and Enterprise communities to the southeast. Bald Rock Canyon, a place of exceptional importance to the Maidu Peoples, is steep and rimmed in many places with spectacular, towering, bare granitic formations. The falls at the upper end were an important fishing location for the Konkow Maidu Peoples; salmon could not ascend the river above these falls. The Bald Rock Canyon is also a focus of mythological importance to the Konkow Maidu. Some of these myths



Maidu Woman Starting a Baby Basket, "tutu."



Zones 3, 4, and 5.

tell of how salmon and eel came to be in this river.

The Middle Fork Zone encompasses one village, nine fishing sites, three spawning grounds, one hunting/trapping ground, three resource gathering sites, five mythological sites, three trails, and three placenames.

Zone 5. South Fork

The South Fork of the Feather River flows westward, bounded by Mooretown Ridge on the north and by Stringtown Mountain on the south. The town of Enterprise was located along the South Fork prior to the inundation of the

reservoir. Enterprise Rancheria #2, the Martin family home, was the location of traditional Spring and Fall gatherings, when handgames were among the activities. The town also included the Sunny Side Market, Big Kate's bar and dance hall, and Mountain Springs School. Many Maidu people came to shop and socialize in Enterprise. Maidu families associated with this area are the Martins, Spencers, and Watsons, while the Mullins lived only a little farther up the ridge. The Spencers operated a mill there, on Powell Creek. "Pinky's Flat," a little distance north of the river, was also associated with Enterprise #2; it was another place for



*Top: Mountain Springs School, Enterprise.
Bottom: Cecil Spencer's Mill, Enterprise, 1954.*

Maidu People to come together for festivities. The trails from Enterprise connect to many other parts of Maidu territory. Finally, the South Fork, which had sandy beaches and clear water, was especially noted for its swimming holes.

This rich and close association of multiple cultural resources contains three village sites, two major cemeteries, three resource gathering sites, six fishing sites, four resource gathering sites, four swimming holes, three mythological sites, one petroglyph site, five trails, and two placenames.

Zone 6. Downstream of the Dam

Below the Oroville Dam, the Feather River flows west, then forking south past the Wildlife Area and west into the Thermalito Afterbay. While ethnographic reports and ethnohistoric documents suggest that there were originally some large villages in this area, historic activities and events forced Maidu peoples from these locations early in the post-contact period (1850s-60s) so that little is specifically remembered about it. Downstream of the Dam Zone encompasses eight village sites, one camp site, two fishing sites, one spawning ground, one mythological site, and two placenames.



Summary

The Ethnographic Inventory has identified a total of 144 locations in or near the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for the Oroville Facilities Relicensing Project; these are of potential importance or cultural sensitivity to the local Konkow Maidu People. This total indicates how intensively the project area was used by the Maidu who lived here and moved throughout the area during the practice of their daily lives—making their homes, providing their families with food, honoring their dead, performing ceremonies, and enjoying their surroundings. As is readily apparent, these locations are not distributed evenly across the landscape. Zone 5, with the large Enterprise Complex, encompasses more locations, 30 (21% of the total), than any other zone. In part this is because the APE takes in a larger proportion of land above the reservoir level than any other zone; but it is also because there was a significant settlement, Enterprise, located there, which actively continued until the Oroville Dam was constructed. Numerous Tribal members lived in Enterprise at some point in their lives, or visited friends and relatives there frequently—it was a major focus of the Konkow Maidu community. Also, because it was a complete settlement, many kinds of activities went on there, and people's memories are fresh and vivid about this area. Nine of the location types are identified in this zone.